GOV. SMITH GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB

Fulton Fish Market His Alma Mater, He Tells the Diners.

OPPOSES

Charles E. Hughes Discusses

the club, were Charles E. Hughes, Abram I. Elkus, Charles S. Whitman, Frank I. Cobb, Justice Robert F. Wagner and the Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, president of

Gov. Smith made his first after dinner speech in New York city since his election as Governor. He was in his usual happy vein, telling the diners that the initials "F. F. M.," those of the artist who embodied his photograph amid symbolic mermaids on the many ware the bolic mermaids on the menu, were the initials of his aima mater, "Fulton Fish

"I am a candidate for nothing in the world," he said seriously in concluding his speech. "All I want to show is that an ordinary man off the streets of the city of New York can be a good Gov-

Favors Direct Taxation.

Earlier in the evening in describing his work at Albany he said that State faced a budget of \$90,000,000

the individual has grown and it will be a good thing in more ways than one to make the individual realize that he has to pay for the benefits he receives

He declared that he had appointed his new prison commission in an effort to find out if the State could not in some way mitigate the condition whereby the

chinery of the party caucus, and alluded to the demand in his annual message a special election at which every man and woman in the State could have voted on the question. That, he de-clared, would at least have had the effect of making every one satisfied about It. He said the Assemblymen who voted for ratification at Albany, instead of 'going back to the people every year' as

Gov. Whitman said they did, had not returned to their homes yet. "No one would venture to deny the matewide and unanimous sentiment against the saloon," he said. "And the passage of the amendment is largely due to the fact that the liquor people from time immemorial have always resisted effort to regulate their business. the Federal amendment was cutting off the whole of the sick arm. It was an unwarranted assumption of the State police power by the Federal Govern-

ing a graceful tribute to his successor office, had taken sharp issue with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cobb and Father Tivnan of Fordham on the prohibition amend-ment. He declared that it was passed as had every other amendment to the

"It was passed," he said, "by the representatives of forty-five of the forty-eight States, and in the one State where it was submitted to the people, in Ohio, the fourth State with some of the largest of our cities, it was passed by an over-whelming majority. The position of those who say it is not in accord with the great sentiment of our country is Mr. Cobb had characterized the

mendment as a blot on the escutcheon of the Constitution, passed by stealth and affecting a greater change in the fundamental law of the land than had four bloody years of civil war. He warned the diners that the big business interests who had contributed to prohiition were playing with high explosive "For in that amendment," he said, re the seeds of Bolshevism. In it is established the principle that at least one class of private property may be confiscated without compensation."

Bolshevism and Its Antidote.

very definite and concrete proposal with a thoroughgoing constitution, its articles full to the last degree.

"What is it? It is simply the enthronement of one class in the community at the expense of all else. It is the antithesis of democracy. It does not deserve to be counted among the denominations of Socialism.

"In considering the State's business in connection with Bolshevism the one thing we should do, it seems to me, is to give no just ground for complaint, no evidence of impartiality, injustice or abuse of the essential principles of our Government that will hearten any one to debate in support of the introduction of a system that defies all that we have PROHIBITION of a system that defies all that we have

"In order to the apread of Bolshevism.

I think that we may have in the near future a very serious period. It may be a period much longer than we would desire, but failure inheres in the systems of the British Government to divert vessels from all trades and from all

Sees Collapse of System,

"The Russian Bolshevists cannot have "The Russian Bolshevists cannot have the production they must have to maintain themselves. They cannot go on indefinitely printing rubles on the late Czar's presses. The thing that must be at the root of stable prosperity is production and production must always be unsatisfactory where one class called the workers is enthroned at the expense of every other class.

the workers is enthroned at the expense of every other class.

"How are we going to guard against the spread of Bolshevism here during this period of demonstration in Russia? In the first place it must be incessantly proclaimed what we mean by democracy, which is the giving of a fair and equal opportunity to all in a fair field, with rewards according to talent, with no abuse of the weak by the strong and, on the other hand, no injustice crippling on the other hand, no injustice crippling

his work at Albany he said that the state faced a budget of \$90,000,000, for which its visible revenues were \$20,000,000 short. To this, he said, must be added a prospective shortage of \$33,000,600 in the aggregate revenues of the cities of the State to meet their respective budgets.

In this connection he came out flat for direct taxation.

"Indirect taxation in a way led to extravagance," he said. "Since the days of exclusive indirect taxation the work of the State has grown, its service to the individual has grown and it will be a good thing in more ways than one to

Must Keep Democratic Ideals.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the difficulty. because of the complexity of modern affairs of maintaining local communities and the State supreme in their spheres

Mr. Hughes recalled that in the last year of his second term as Governor his administration was attacked for its alleged extravagance. He said that try as A feature of the plan is the assignhis administration was attacked for its employed in Continental symies. A feature of the plan is the assignment to keep expenses down the expenses of the State, barring contributions to sinking funds, reached \$29.— Division of war time, to become the

vious needs of the people; but economy, thrift and intelligent administration, for-merly characteristics of government to be highly desired, in these days through the extension of activities on the part of the nation are not luxuries but bsolute necessities if we are to avoid

bankruptcy."

Frank Cobb of the World attacked the rohibition amendment.

Chester S. Lord's Tribute.

Chester S. Lord, who presided, in an-nouncing that the dinner was in honor of Gov. Smith, congratulated the Gov-ernor upon being Chief Executive of the greatest State of the Union

ernor upon being Chief Executive of the greatest State of the Union.

"And if New York were an independ-ent sovereignty," he said, "she would be one of the greatest nations of the world, for when all the world to-day is nearly for when all the world to-day is nearly bankrupt the resources, the wealth and the opportunities for service and for life in New York State are untouched and unimpaired. It is over this imperial domain that there presides a man whom we all know and admire, a eon of our own city, a typification of what the opportunity of America may mean, and a man whom the Lotos Club is proud tonight to receive as one of the long line of Governors who have done us the of Governors who have done us the new regular division to carry that designation to dine here."

paying tribute to Gov. Smith he said that the Governor during his long political career had never lost a friend or betrayed one. He gave much of his address to a discussion of the danger of Boishevism and its antidotes. He said in part:

"We are much concerned to day with what is going on on the other side of the saa. We have constantly pictured to us the spectre of Boishevism is a system. It is not a thing without outline or method. It is a

THE LAST CALL Old Clothing for the Refugees of Europe

BROOKLYN CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS For immediate shipment to the stricken people of Northern France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Macedonia, Albania and Palestine.

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But nearly every other article of clothing, bedding and shoes outside of these will be of inestimable help to the suffering refugees.

Clothing Drive Ends Wednesday

Send clothing to Red Cross Headquarters, No. 165 Remsen street, Brooklyn, or telephone Main 3961 for furher information.

course everybody knows that in the transporation of our troops to France I do not share the fear of many Great Britain transported something

rect costs were not included. The scheme is really a partnership proposition, America having the troops and Great Britain the ships, and the equitation, arrangement which has been reached C., area Tennessee, North and South Carolina). Retained: Fifty-ninth and Carolina).

reaches the 600,000 mark—599,558. The enlistments reported to date from the

2,797. . "I found in going along the Mexican border that the regular cavalry regi-ments which had been stationed down there on active service are having a sur prising number of enlistments in the res-iments from the men who came in for

Famous Fighting Divisions

Not to Be Disrupted.

way mitigate the condition whereby the criminal is fed and housed at the State's expense while his innocent women and children are thrown upon the bounty of charity. The pardon power he declared was the greatest burden the Governer's office carried.

He took sharp issue with former Gov. Whitman, the only speaker of the evening who declared in favor of the prohibition amendment—and they all had a word to say about it. Gov. Shith charged that the amendment had been shinery of the party caucus, and alluded to the demand in his annual message.

and the State supreme in their spheres in relation to the National Government. He said that the Government in theory has individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of democracy and the world war will have been fought in vain.

"Individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of democracy and the world war will have been fought in vain.

"Individual liberty can only be made from the pre-war establishment. The secure by the supremacy of local government.

"Individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of democracy and the world war will have been fought in vain.

"Individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of democracy and the world war will have been fought in vain.

"Individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of democracy and the world war will have been fought in vain.

"Individual liberty as its cornerstone and that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of the second that if the people lose sight of this they will have lost the essence of the second that if the people lose sight of the provide for the organization of the Regular National Chief of Staff, provide for the organization of the provide for the organizatio Washington, March 29 .- Order

secure by the supremacy of local governments in their own affairs," said Mr. Hughes. "In these days with the intercelation of affairs that makes it difficult to draw economic lines at State boundaries together with the complexity of our activities we are becoming seciously confused.

"The respect for the necessity of local self-government has been seriously menaced in recent days. It is to be hoped that there has been only a temporary forgetfulnes of our first principles. We must preserve, difficult as it may be, those principles at all hazards and where their application is clear we must insist that that application be mide."

Mr. Hughes recalled that in the last the supremandation, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the establishment the "one army organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the Army of the United States. This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the Army of the United States. This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the Army of the United States. This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the "one army" organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the establishment the "one army organization, which absorbed Regulars, National Guard and National Army during the war into the Army of the United States.

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This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establ

off the whole of the sick arm. It was an unwarranted assumption of the State police power by the Federal Government."

"That would seem parsimonious now," he said, explaining that the expenses of government are bound to rise from year of the seven regular divisions retained and which are now to year in spite of all efforts at economy. "There is no hope for a democracy that knows nothing but how to spend money."

Gov. Whitman in his turn, after paying a graceful tribute to his successor in office, had taken sharp issue with Mr.

Europe. Fixing Strength of Units.

Pending further legislation the plans eing followed call for the organization being followed call for the organization of one field army of five corps. The First and Second Corps are now composed of the First to Seventh Division now overseas, and the others will be formed at home when the new divisions have been created. The peace strength basis of an infantry division to which these units will be recruited is 16,883 officers and men. The Forty-second (cavalry) Division will have a peace strength of 15,978.

strength of 15,978.

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the war time divisions commissions in the new regular units. This would enable the War Department to take into the

Second Division (Camp Dodge, Iowa), Fourth Brigade; Eighth and Fortyninth regular regiments substituted for the Fifth and Sixth Marine regiments

the Fifth and Sixth Marine regiments.

Fourth Division (Camp Kearny, California), unchanged.

Fifth Division (Panama), unchanged.

Sixth Division (Honolulu), unchanged.

Seventh Division (Philippine Islands, Alaska and Mexican border), unchanged except for additional infantry brigade attached. This is to be the 183d Brigade, colored, formerly of the Ninety-second Division, colored, and will be second Division, colored, and will be composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regular regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion of the

Ninety-second.
Twenty-sixth Division (Camp Devens, Massachusetts, recruitment area, New England). Retained: Pifty-first In-fantry Brigade, 101st and 104th Infan-try regiments, 101st, 102d and 103d Ar-tillery regiments, 101st and 102d Machine Gun battalions, 101st Headquarters,
Military Police, Engineer, Field Signal
Battalion, Ammunition Train from Seventy-sixth Division, 152d Infantry and
151st Artillery brigades, 303d Machine
Gun Battalion, 201st Supply and Ammunition Train, Saventy-sixth Cambrillery nition Train, Seventy-sixth Cavairy, Regulars assigned: Thirteenth and Thirty-sixth Infantry-regiments.

Camp Upton's Assignments.

Twenty-seventh (Camp Upton, area New York)—Retained: Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, 105th Infantry, 105th and 106th Artillery, 104th, 105th and 166th Machine Gun battallons, 102d Train Headquarters, Military Polics, Engineers, Field Signal Battalton, Ammunition Train; from Seventy, eventh Division, 154th Infantry and 171d Ar-

Dangers of Extravagance
in State Management.

State Management.

We are going to have a demonstration on a vast scale of the economic fallacy that underlies the system that sets at dinner given last night by the sets Club. At the table with Gov. mith and Chester S. Lord, president of the club, were Charles E. Hughes Abram Elikus, Charles S. Whitman, Frank I. Dobb, Justice Robert F. Wagner and the last of the whole scheme.

With respect to the spread of Bolshevism. It is a president of the whole scheme.

It do not mare the tear of many like a million men for us.

Twenty-night (Camp Meade, Md., area like a million men for us.

"In order to do this it was necessary for the British Government to divert to divert to the strict of the globe, and the costs involved in this diversion by the loss of cargo in this diversion by the loss

Sixtieth Infantry Brigade, 117th Infantry, 113th, 114th and 115th Artillery, 113th, 114th and 115th Machine Gun Battallons, 105th Train Headquarters, Engineers, Field Signal Battallon and Ammunition Train. From Ninetleth Division: 66th Artillery Brigade. From Eighty-eighth division: \$13th Supply and Sanitary Trains. From Eightyenlistments reported to date from the camps in the United States amount to alry. Regulars assigned: Twenty-if found in going along the Mexican lifantry.

Thirty-second Division (Camp Custer, Michigan, area), Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Michigan, Retained: Sixty-eighth Infantry and Fifty-ninth Artillery Brigades, 125th Infantry, 120th and 121st Artillery Regi-ments, 119th, 120th and 121st Machine Gun Battailons, 107th Train Headquarters, Military Police, Field Signal Bat-first Cavalry. Regulars assigned: Thir-talion and Ammunition Train. From ty-first, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Intalion and Ammunition Train. From ty-first, Eighty-fifth Division: 328th Artillery fantry, and 339th Infantry. From Thirty-fourth Eight

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tillery brigades, 307th Infantry and 304th Artillery, 302d Supply and Saniseventh Infantry.

Twenty-seventh Cavalry, Regulars assigned, Twenty-seventh Cavalry, Regulars assigned, Twenty-seventh Cavalry, Regulars assigned, Twenty-seventh Cavalry, Regulars assigned, Twenty-seventh Division (Camp Dix, N. J., area Pennsylvania)—Retained: Tex., area), Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. ReLouisiana, Texas and Oklahoma

man, Ohio, area West Virginia and Ohio). Retained: Seventy-third and Onio). Retained: Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Infantry Brigades, 148th Infantry, 135th and 136th Artillery, 134th, 135th and 136th Machine Gun Battalions; 112th Train Headquarters, Military Polics, Field Signal Battalion and Ammunition Train. From Eightw and Ammunition Train. From Eighty-third Division, 155th Artillery Brigade, 322d Infantry, 308th Supply and Sani-tary Trains and 83d Cavalry. Regulars assigned: Twenty-first and Fortieth In-fantries, Eighty-second Artillery. Eighty-first Division (Camp Taylor,

Kentucky, area Indian and Kentucky). Retained: 161st Infantry Brigade, 3226 Infantry, 316th, 317th and 318th Ma-chine Gun Battalions; 306th Train chine Gun Battalions; 206th Train headquarters, Military Police, Field Sig-nal Battalion, Engineers and Ammuni-tion Train. From the Eighty-fourth Di-vision: 168th Infantry Brigade, From Thirty-eighth Division, Sixty-third Ar-tillery Brigade, 151st Infantry, 113th Supply and Sanitary Trains and Thirty-ighth, Cavalry, Beauthary, accordeighth Cavairy. Regulars assigned Fifth and Forty-third Infantry, Secon Eighty-first and Eighty-second Artillery.

Eighty-second Division (Camp Gor Bignty-second Division (Camp Gorden, Georgia, area: Georgia, Fiorida, Alabama). Retained: 163d Infantry Br4 gade, \$26th Infantry, 319th, 320th and 321st Artillery, 319th, 320th and 321st Machine Gun Battalions, 307th Train Headquarters, Military Police, Engineers, Field Signal Battalion and Ammunition, Train, From Thirty-first Dimunition Train. From Thirty-first Di-vision: Sixty-first Infantry Brigade Fifty-sixth Artillery Brigade, 106th Supply and Sanitary Trains and Thirty

Eighty-ninth Division (Camp Funston, Division: 109th Supply and Ammunition Kansas, area Missouri, Colorado and trains and Thirty-fourth Cavalry. Reg-ulars asigned: Tenth and Sixty-second gade, 340th and 341st Machine Gun bat-Infantry.

Infantry.

Thirty-third Division (Camp Grant, Illinois, area), lows and Nebraska. Retained: Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, 130th and 132d Infantry. 122d, 123d and 124th Artillery. 122d, 123d and 124th Artillery. 122d, 123d and 124th Machine Gun Battalions, 108th Train Supply and Sanitary trains and Thirty-Headquarters.

Military Police. En. 55th Camp Sanitary trains and Thirty-Headquarters.

Military Police, Field Signal Battallor and Ammunition Train. From Nine-tieth Division, 343d Machine Gun Squadron (Battallon), 315th Supply and Sani tary Trains. Regulars assigned: First, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourth, Fourteenth and Six-

GETTING JOBS FOR 27TH MEN. Soldiers Are Coming to Town in Next Few Days.

teenth Cavalry, Eighth Engineers.

The demobilization of the Twenty-seventh Division will begin to-morrow morning. It is estimated that about eight thousand men from New York city will be released from service during the next three or four days, and realizing that it is for the welfare of the community that these men be absorbed in its business life as soon as possible, the United States Employment Service Bureau, at the request of Major-Gen. O'Ryan and with the cooperation of the Mayor's Committee on Welcome, has opened a large employment bureau in the Hall of Records, Rooms \$15 and \$17, and has turned over the entire office and organization to the Twenty-seventh

The employment bureau in the Seventh Regiment Armory, with Lieut. Freeman in charge, will be located hereafter in the Hall of Records, while the War Camp Community Service, at the Pershing Club, with Lieuts, Mulhaney and Jeckson of the Twenty-several decision. and Jackson of the Twenty-seventh de tailed to assist, will endeavor to help such officers as may need positions. The entire consolidated organization will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. Thomas

OLD 69TH ON WAY HOME.

First Contingent of Rainbows

vision: 172d infantry and leist Artife and Fourteenth Artiflery.

One hundred and Sixty-fifth Infanthe Estatue of Liberty, the notion being and both he and Thompson are lery Brigades. 311th Supply and Sani-Ninety-first Division (Camp Lewis, try. first contingent of the Rainbow to carry Liberty beacons as far as postary Trains, Eighty-sixth Cavairy. Reg. Washington, area Pacific and Rocky Division returning home, sails from sible for the celebration.

Recommends Creation of Spe-

cate General's office submitted a statement to-day to the special committee of the American Bar Association embody-ing changes in the military justice sys-tem which he said would bring about improvement in administration of jus-tice. The committee is investigating army courts-martial at the request of Secretary Baker.

army courts-martial at the request of Secretary Baker.

Col. Porter's main recommendation was the organization of a special and distinct corps of lawyers who would serve as judge advocates, one portion to serve the prosecution and the other the defense in courts-martial. He also recommended reduction in the number of members of a general court from thirteen to three or five and the assignment of counsel to the accused at the earliest possible moment.

Col. Porter has been a practicing lawyer for nine years and served as judge advocate with the army both in this country and France.

Major Andrew J. Copp. Jr., of the Judge Advocate General's office, said to-day that military justice as now administered, operated more swiftly, had more checks against miscarriage, and came nearer being perfect than did evid justice.

Boy Scouts to Celebrate Peace.

The Boy Scouts of America are pre-paring to celebrate the signing of peace by procuring big piles of combustibles cialis Illinois area, lowa and Nebraska. Retailed: Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, 130th and 132d Infantry, 122d, 123d and 124th Artillery, 122d, 123d and 124th Machine Gun Battailons, 108th Train Supply and Sanitary trains and Thirty-fifth Cavairy. Regulars assigned: Section: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillery.

Satis, Pershing Wires.

Thurty-fifth Division: Seventisth infantry, New York's Sixty-ninth is on its way home.

Col. John J. Phelan, commander of the new Sixty-ninth State Guard, announced yesterday that he had received from brands infantry; First, Ninth and Fourteenth Artillery.

Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division: Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division: Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division (Camp Lewis, Vision: 172d Infantry and 161st Artillian From Eighty-sixth Division: Seventisth finfantry of the other. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bactalion, 10th Gon, Infantry, New York's Sixty-ninth is on its way home.

Satis, Pershing Wires.

Satis, Pershing Wires.

Thurty-fifth Division: Seventisth finfantry of the Machine Gun Gen. Pershing with the world over on the other. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bactalion of the Country to the other.

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MOVIE GRAFT SEEN THROUGHOUT CITY

Several Managers Named in Doyle Indictment.

Showing the wide spread of the net whereby Dr. William F. Doyle, head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, is charged with collecting illegal fees from moving picture houses, it was learned yesterday that the managers of theatres in all corners of Manhattan Island are ramed in the indictment of Dr. Doyle and his three alleged co-workers as having "subscribed" to the Colonial Film Exchange, from which they never got any film. Among these managers are Samuel Book of the Haights Theatre or Recommends Creation of Special Corps of Lawyers.

Washington, March 29.—Lieut.Col. C. V. Porter of the Judge Advocate General's office submitted a state-

Anson says when he first subscribed to the exchange he thought it was a bona fide business proposition. The managers of the other houses could not

managers of the other houses could not be reached yesterday. Abraham Levy, attorney for Dr. Doyle, yesterday notified Acting District Attorney Alfred J. Talley that he would apply to Judge Rosalsky on Monday for an order permitting him to inspect the Grand Jury minutes upon which the in-dictment was found. Mr. Levy alleges that much of the Grand Jury evidence that much of the Grand Jury et

CHICAGO CAMPAIGN ENDS HILARIOUSLY

hompson, Sweitzer and Hoyne Claim Election.

had more checks against miscarriage, and came nearer being perfect than did civil justice.

He submitted records of the courts-martial at Camp Sheridan while he was Judge Advocate there. Major Copp in civil life is a Los Angeles, Cal., lawyer, and before the war he was a California National Guard officer.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Candidates for municipal offices at the election Tuesday, April 1, closed to-night their campaigns with a downtown carnival of noise and spectacles which, observers declared, had not been equalled in years. Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, running as independent Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Cierk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, Clerk, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne,
State Attorney, Democrat, running as
independent Mayoralty candidates, and
claimed victory to-night by large majerities. Other candidates are John
Pitspatrick, Labor party: John M. Cellins. Socialist, and Adolph Carm, Socialist Labor. Besides the Mayor thirtyfive Adderman and other municipal of



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